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United Nations S/2003/98

Security Council

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27 January 2003

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Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 1408 (2002) of 6 May 2002,

Noting that the next six-monthly review by the Security Council of the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 to 7 of resolution 1343 (2001), and extended by paragraph 5 of resolution 1408 (2002), is scheduled to take place on or before 6 May 2003,

Deeply concerned by the situation in Liberia and neighbouring countries, especially in Côte d'Ivoire,

Recognizing the importance of monitoring the implementation of the provisions of resolutions 1343 (2001) and 1408 (2002),

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Panel of Experts on Liberia dated 25 October 2002 (S/2002/1115) submitted pursuant to paragraph 16 of resolution 1408 (2002);

2. *Expresses* its intention to continue to give full consideration to the report;

3. *Decides* to re-establish the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to paragraph 16 of resolution 1408 (2002) for a further period of three months commencing no later than 10 February 2003;

4. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring States, in order to investigate and compile a report on the Government of Liberia's compliance with the demands referred to in paragraph 2 of resolution 1343 (2001), and of any violations of the measures referred to in paragraph 5 of resolution 1408 (2002), including any involving rebel movements, to conduct a review of the audits referred to in paragraph 10 of resolution 1408 (2002), and to report to the Council through the Committee established by paragraph 14 of resolution 1343 (2001) ("the Committee") no later than 16 April 2003 with the Panel's observations and recommendations in relation to the tasks set out herein;

5. *Requests* the Panel of Experts, as far as possible, to bring any relevant information collected in the course of its investigations conducted in accordance with its mandate to the attention of the States concerned for prompt and thorough investigation and, where appropriate, corrective action, and to allow them the right of reply;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, upon the adoption of this resolution and acting in consultation with the Committee, to appoint no more than five experts, with the range of expertise necessary to fulfil the Panel's mandate referred to in

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paragraph 4 above, drawing as much as possible and as appropriate on the expertise of the members of the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to paragraph 16 of resolution 1408 (2002), and *further requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary financial arrangements to support the work of the Panel;

7. *Urges* all States, relevant United Nations bodies and, as appropriate, other organizations and interested parties to cooperate fully with the Committee and Panel of Experts, including by supplying information on possible violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 to 7 of resolution 1343 (2001);

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

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Security Council

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Letter dated 27 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

At the invitation of the President of the French Republic, a round table of Ivoirian political forces met at Linas-Marcoussis from 15 to 23 January 2003. The round table adopted a reconciliation agreement, of which I have the honour to transmit to you a copy herewith (see annex I).

A Conference of Heads of State on Côte d'Ivoire then met at Paris on 25 and 26 January 2003, under the co-chairmanship of the President of the French Republic, the Chairman of the African Union and the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Conference adopted Conclusions, a copy of which is attached herewith (see annex II).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annexes circulated as a Security Council document.

(*Signed*) Jean-Marc de La Sablière
Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations

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Annex I to the letter dated 27 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English and French]

Linas-Marcoussis Agreement

1) At the invitation of the President of the French Republic, a Round Table of the Ivorian political forces met in Linas-Marcoussis from 15 to 23 January 2003. It brought together the following parties: FPI, MFA, MJP, MPCI, MPIGO, PDCI-RDA, PIT, RDR, UDCY and UDPCI. The conference was chaired by Mr. Pierre MAZEAUD, assisted by Judge Keba Mbaye, former Prime Minister Seydou Diarra and facilitators appointed by the UN, the African Union and ECOWAS.

Each delegation gave its analysis of the situation in Côte d'Ivoire and made proposals aimed at restoring confidence and overcoming the crisis. The vision shown by delegations enabled the Round Table to bring the positions together and arrive at the consensus described below, in which all elements – principles and annexes – have the same status:

2) The Round Table welcomes the cease-fire made possible and guaranteed by the deployment of ECOWAS forces supported by French forces, and demands strict compliance with it. The Round Table calls on all parties immediately to put a stop to all exactions and consecrate the peace. It calls for the immediate release of all political prisoners.

3) The Round Table reiterates the need to maintain the territorial integrity of Côte d'Ivoire and respect for its institutions and to restore the authority of the State. It recalls its commitment to the principle of democratic accession to and exercise of power. To this end it agrees as follows:

a- A Government of National Reconciliation will be set up immediately after the conclusion of the Paris Conference to ensure a return to peace and stability. It will be charged with strengthening the independence of the justice system, restoring the administration and public services and rebuilding the country. It will implement the appended Round Table program which includes, in particular, provisions in the constitutional, legislative and regulatory spheres.

b- It will prepare an electoral timetable with a view to holding credible and transparent elections and set dates for them.

c- The Government of National Reconciliation will be led by a consensus Prime Minister who will remain in office until the next Presidential election, in which he will not be able to stand as a candidate.

d- This government will be made up of representatives appointed by each of the Ivorian delegations taking part in the Round Table. In assigning Ministries a balance will be struck among the parties throughout the term of office of the government.

e- To discharge its duties the government will have executive powers in accordance with the delegation of authority provided for in the Constitution. The political parties represented in the National Assembly which took part in the Round Table undertake to guarantee the support of their Members of Parliament for the implementation of the government's programme.

f- The Government of National Reconciliation will, immediately upon taking office, attend to rebuilding an army committed to the values of integrity and republican morality. The government will restructure the defence and security forces and may, for this purpose, receive the counsel of outside advisers and in particular the assistance offered by France.

g- In order to contribute to restoring security of persons and property throughout the national territory, the Government of National Reconciliation will organise the regrouping and subsequent disarming of all forces. It will ensure that no mercenaries remain within the country's borders.

h- The Government of National Reconciliation will seek the help of ECOWAS, France and the United Nations to arrange for their forces to guarantee these operations.

i- The Government of National Reconciliation will take the necessary steps to ensure release and amnesty for all military personnel being held on charges of threatening State security and will extend this measure to soldiers living in exile.

4) The Round Table decides to set up a committee to monitor implementation of the Paris Agreements on Côte d'Ivoire in charge of ensuring compliance with commitments made. This committee will report to national, regional and international authorities all cases of obstruction of the Agreements and failure to apply them, to ensure that appropriate remedies are implemented.

The Round Table recommends to the Conference of Heads of State that the monitoring committee be set up in Abidjan and made up of representatives of the countries and organizations called on to guarantee implementation of the Paris Agreements, and in particular:
. the representative of the European Union,
. the representative of the Commission of the African Union,
. the representative of the Executive Secretariat of ECOWAS,
. the Special Representative of the Secretary-General who will co-ordinate UN bodies,
. the representative of the International Francophone Organization,
. the representatives of the IMF and the World Bank,
. a representative of the G8 countries,
. the representative of France.

5) The Round Table calls on the French government, ECOWAS and the international community to provide for the security of the persons who took part in it and if need be for that of the members of the Government of National Reconciliation until such time as the latter is in a position to fully perform this task.

6) The Round Table pays tribute to the mediation provided by ECOWAS and to the endeavours of the African Union and the UN, and thanks France for its role in organizing this meeting and achieving this consensus.

Done at Linas-Marcoussis, 23 January 2003

FOR THE FPI
Pascal AFFI N'GUESSAN

FOR THE MFA
Innocent KOBENA ANAKY

FOR THE MJP
Gaspard DELI

FOR THE MPCI
Guillaume SORO

FOR THE MPIGO
Félix DOH

FOR THE PDCI-RDA
Henri KONAN BEDIE

FOR THE PIT
Francis WODIE

FOR THE RDR
Alassane Dramane OUATTARA

FOR THE UDCY
Théodore MEL EG

FOR THE UDPCI
Paul AKOTO YAO

THE CHAIRMAN
Pierre MAZEAUD

Annex
Programme of the Government of National Reconciliation

I- Citizenship, identity, status of foreign nationals

1) The Round Table considers that Law 61-415 of 14 December 1961 on Ivorian citizenship, as amended by Law 72-852 of 21 December 1972, which is based on complementarity between jus sanguinis and jus soli and makes broad provision for naturalization by certificate issued by the public authorities, is a generous and well-drafted text.

The Round Table considers on the other hand that there are many difficulties in implementing the law, as a result either of lack of awareness among populations or of administration and police and security force practices which disregard the law and human rights.

The Round Table has observed a degree of legal difficulty in applying Articles 6 and 7 of the Citizenship Code. This difficulty is compounded by the fact that in practice the certificate of citizenship is valid for three months only and that the person holding it must prove his citizenship each time it is renewed by producing a number of documents. However, the Code has heretofore been applied.

Therefore the Government of National Reconciliation will:

a. immediately promote increased recourse to existing naturalization procedures, based on better information and possibly co-operation projects implemented with the support of international development partners;

b. submit, on an exceptional basis and within six months, a naturalization bill aimed at settling in a simple and accessible manner the cases of those persons deemed ineligible and considered to be in the country illegally (in particular cases concerning persons formerly covered by Articles 17 to 23 of Law 61-415 as repealed by Law 72-852 and persons residing in Côte d'Ivoire prior to 7 August 1960 who did not exercise their option within the prescribed deadline), and supplement the existing text by including in new Article 12 foreign men married to Ivorian women.

2) To cope with the uncertainty and slow pace of the identification process and with the mistakes and abuses to which security checks can give rise, the Government of National Reconciliation will take further action with respect to registration and identification of individuals, in particular:

a. Suspension of the current identification process pending decrees implementing the Law and timely establishment of a National Identification Commission, headed by a judge and made up of representatives of the political parties, to be charged with supervising and overseeing the National Identification Office.

b. Ensuring strict consistency of the Law on Identification with the Citizenship Code regarding proof of citizenship.

3) The Round Table finds that the foreign nationals residing in large numbers in Côte d'Ivoire have made a major contribution to national wealth and helped confer on Côte d'Ivoire its special position and responsibility within the sub-region, which has also benefited the countries of origin of these foreign nationals, and considers that the petty annoyances perpetrated by the administration and the police and security forces, which often disregard the law and human rights and which often affect foreign nationals, can be caused by wilful misapplication of identification provisions.

a. The Government of National Reconciliation will therefore immediately eliminate the residence permit requirement under Article 8 paragraph 2 of Law 2002-03 of 3 January 2002 for nationals of ECOWAS countries and will carry out the immigration inspection needed by using means of identification not subject to fraudulent misuse.

b. Moreover the Government of National Reconciliation will consider introducing legislative and regulatory provisions to improve the status of foreign nationals and protect their property and persons.

c. The Round Table also calls on all ECOWAS Member States to ratify, in a timely manner, the existing protocols concerning free circulation of persons and goods, to practice strengthened co-operation in controlling migratory flows, to respect the fundamental rights of immigrants and to diversify areas of development. These actions can be implemented with the support of international development partners.

II- Electoral system

1) The Round Table considers that Law 2000-514 of 1 August 2000 on the Election Code raises no difficulties and reflects efforts to improve the text of the laws and that Law 2001-634 of 9 January 2001 creating the Independent Electoral Commission constitutes significant progress in ensuring the organization of transparent elections.

2) The Government of National Reconciliation:

a. will ensure impartiality of the measures taken to identify voters and draw up voter lists;

b. will submit several amendments to Law 2001-634 aimed at achieving better representation of the parties taking part in the Round Table within the central committee of the Independent Electoral Commission, including its Officers;

c. will submit, within 6 months, a bill relating to the status of the opposition and to the public funding of political parties and election campaigns;

d. will submit within one year a bill on illicit personal enrichment and will organize effective inspection of the personal asset disclosures filed by those elected;

e. take all appropriate measures to ensure the independence of the justice system and the impartiality of the media with respect to both election disputes and election propaganda.

III- Eligibility to the Presidency of the Republic

1) The Round Table considers that Article 35 of the Constitution on the Election of the President of the Republic must avoid referring to concepts without legal content or deriving from legislation. The Government of National Reconciliation will therefore propose that the conditions governing eligibility to the Presidency of the Republic be laid down as follows:

"The President of the Republic is elected by universal suffrage to a five year term of office. He can be re-elected only once.
The candidate must be in possession of his civil and political rights and be at least thirty-five years of age. He must have only Ivorian citizenship and have a father or a mother born Ivorian."

2) The Citizenship Code will be amended by adding to the conditions under which Ivorian citizenship can be revoked, under Article 53, the following words: "holding elective office abroad or serving as a member of a foreign government".

3) The President of the Republic shall publish a report on his state of health once a year.

IV- Land tenure regime

1) The Round Table considers that Law 98-750 of 23 December 1998 on Rural Land Tenure, adopted unanimously by the National Assembly, constitutes a reference in a field that is legally difficult and economically crucial.

2) Nevertheless the Government of National Reconciliation:

a. will support the progressive implementation of this regime by carrying out a campaign to explain it to rural populations in such a way as to work toward true security of tenure.

b. will submit an amendment to better protect acquired rights under Article 26 of the law on heirs of landowners holding rights predating the enactment of the law but not fulfilling the conditions of ownership set out in Article 1.

V- Media

1) The Round Table condemns the incitement to hatred and xenophobia propagated by certain media.

2) The Government of National Reconciliation will within one year overhaul the general regime governing the press so as to strengthen the role of the regulatory authorities, guarantee neutrality and impartiality of the State broadcasters and foster the financial independence of the media. These measures may receive the support of international development partners.

3) The Government of National Reconciliation will immediately restore free broadcasting of the international radio and television media.

VI- Rights and freedoms of the individual

1) The Government of National Reconciliation will immediately set up a National Human Rights Commission to ensure protection of rights and freedoms in Côte d'Ivoire. The Commission will be made up of delegates of all Round Table parties and be chaired by a person accepted by all.

2) The Government of National Reconciliation will call for the establishment of an international board of enquiry to investigate and establish the facts throughout the national territory in order to identify cases of serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law since 19 September 2002.

3) Based on the report by the international board of enquiry, the Government of National Reconciliation will determine which cases should be brought to justice in order to put an end to impunity. The Round Table particularly condemns the actions of the "death squads" and those giving them orders as well as those carrying out summary executions throughout the country, and considers that those guilty of and those aiding and abetting these acts must be brought to justice before an international criminal jurisdiction.

4) The Government of National Reconciliation will endeavour to facilitate humanitarian operations to aid the victims of the conflict throughout the country. Based on the report of the National Human Rights Commission, it will take steps to compensate and rehabilitate victims.

VII Regrouping, disarming and demobilizing

1) Immediately after assuming office, the Government of National Reconciliation will undertake the process of concomitant regrouping of the forces on the ground, under the supervision of ECOWAS and French forces.

2) In a second phase it will set out the measures to be taken with respect to disarming and demobilizing these forces, also under ECOWAS and French force supervision.

3) All recruits enlisted after 19 September will be immediately demobilized.

4) The Government of National Reconciliation shall ensure the social reintegration of military personnel of every origin with the help of Disarmament - Demobilization – Repatriation – Resettlement – Reintegration (DDRRR) type programmes which can be implemented with the support of international development partners.

5) The Government of National Reconciliation will take the necessary steps to ensure the release and amnesty of all military personnel detained on charges of threatening State security and will extend the benefit of these measures to soldiers living in exile. The amnesty law will under no circumstances mean that those having committed serious economic violations and serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law will go unpunished.

6) The Government of National Reconciliation will carry out an audit of its armed forces and determine, in a difficult economic context, the level of sacrifice which it can accept in order to meet its obligations with respect to national defence. It will on that basis restructure the armed forces and request, for this purpose, outside assistance.

VIII- Economic recovery and the need for social cohesion

1) The Government of National Reconciliation will restore free circulation of persons and goods throughout the national territory and facilitate the resumption of educational, administrative, economic and social activity.

2) It will prepare, in a timely fashion, a plan for infrastructure reconstruction and development, national economic recovery and strengthening of social cohesion.

3) The Round Table recommends to international institutions and international development partners that they provide support for the process of rebuilding Côte d'Ivoire.

IX- Implementation

The Government of National Reconciliation will ensure that the constitutional, legislative and regulatory reforms arising from the decisions it is required to make are introduced without delay.

Annex II to the letter dated 27 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]

Conclusions of the Conference of Heads of State on Côte d'Ivoire (Paris, 25 and 26 January 2003)

1. At the invitation of the President of the French Republic, Mr. Jacques Chirac, the heads of State of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Senegal, and South Africa, representatives of the heads of State of Angola, the Gambia, Guinea, the Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Kofi Annan, representatives of the States members of the European Union, the President of the European Commission, Mr. Romano Prodi, the High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), Mr. Javier Solana, and the President of the International Organization of la Francophonie, Mr. Abdou Diouf, and representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the African Development Bank (ADB), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Community of Sant'Egidio met at Paris on 25 and 26 January 2003 to consider and adopt the reconciliation agreement concluded by the political forces of Côte d'Ivoire at Linas-Marcoussis and to offer their support for its proper implementation.

2. The Conference was chaired jointly by the President of the French Republic, Mr. Jacques Chirac, the Chairman of the African Union and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. The Conference heard statements by President Mbeki, in his capacity as current Chairman of the African Union, President Wade, in his capacity as Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), President Gbagbo, President of Côte d'Ivoire, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

4. The Conference took note of the Agreement signed at Linas-Marcoussis on 24 January 2003 by the round table of Ivorian political forces, which was submitted to it by Mr. Pierre Mazeaud. It commended the participants for the loftiness of their vision and for their sense of responsibility.

5. The Conference pays a tribute to the efforts and initiatives of ECOWAS, the African Union and the United Nations, which paved the way for the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement. It commends the personal efforts of President Wade and President Eyadéma, which laid the groundwork for a peace agreement. It welcomes the constant support shown for these undertakings by the Chairman of the African Union and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

6. The Conference endorses the Agreement concluded at Linas-Marcoussis by the round table, which establishes national reconciliation and paves the way for a return to peace in Côte d'Ivoire with respect for the constitutional order.

7. The Conference welcomed the announcement by President Gbagbo of the establishment of a Government of National Reconciliation, as called for in the

Linas-Marcoussis Agreement. It took note of the fact that, after consultation with the Ivorian political forces, the Government is to be headed by Mr. Seydou Diarra, Prime Minister-designate, and constituted in accordance with the criteria recommended in the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement for ensuring a balance.

8. The Conference stresses the need to implement the provisions of the Agreement promptly. In particular, it calls upon the Government of National Reconciliation, once constituted, to begin to put the programme of implementation for the Agreement into effect immediately.

9. The Conference decides to support the establishment of a committee to monitor the Agreement, to be constituted immediately at Abidjan. It confirms that this Monitoring Committee shall be entrusted with monitoring the implementation of the provisions of the Agreement and shall be empowered to invoke any national, regional or international authority in the event of obstruction or failure so that appropriate steps can be taken. The Monitoring Committee shall be specifically empowered to bring any instances of failure to implement the Agreement to the attention of the United Nations Security Council through the appropriate channels so that the Council may draw the appropriate conclusions and take the necessary decisions.

10. The Conference decides that the Monitoring Committee shall consist of the following members:

- The Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Abidjan, who shall coordinate the representation of the bodies of the United Nations system;
- The representative of the ECOWAS secretariat;
- The representative of the Commission of the African Union;
- The representative of the country occupying the Presidency of the European Union;
- The representative of the European Commission;
- The representative of IMF;
- The representative of the World Bank;
- A representative of the Group of 8;
- The representative of the International Organization of la Francophonie;
- The Ambassador of France to Côte d'Ivoire;
- A military adviser representing the countries involved in bringing the crisis to an end.

11. The Conference expresses the hope that the Chairman of the Monitoring Committee will be the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It requests that the Committee meet regularly and report to the bodies it represents on the implementation of the Agreement.

12. The Conference calls upon the Government of National Reconciliation to give high priority to respect for civil liberties and personal security; it calls upon the

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide all possible support to the Ivorian Government in this area through appropriate means.

13. The Conference affirms the importance of support from the States members of ECOWAS and the United Nations in restoring peace and security in Côte d'Ivoire. It expresses its gratitude to ECOWAS and France for having committed troops to participate in the military and security effort, and welcomes the adoption of the statement issued by the President of the United Nations Security Council on 20 December 2002, which endorsed that deployment.

14. The heads of State invite the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the participating States that are also members of the United Nations Security Council to arrange to have the conclusions of the Conference endorsed by the Council. The Conference expresses the hope that the Security Council will affirm, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the right of the ECOWAS forces and the forces supporting them to take the necessary steps to ensure the security and freedom of movement of their personnel and to ensure, without prejudice to the responsibilities of the Government of National Reconciliation, the protection of civilians immediately threatened with physical violence within their zones of operation, using the means available to them. The Conference also invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations to submit to the Security Council proposals for strengthening the presence of the United Nations system, particularly in the area of security, humanitarian assistance and human rights.

15. The Conference recommends that the Secretary-General of the United Nations submit to the Security Council recommendations for the deployment of civilian and military observers who will help to supervise the implementation of the Agreement throughout Côte d'Ivoire.

16. The Conference requests that the Government of National Reconciliation facilitate the deployment of ECOWAS forces and French support forces throughout Côte d'Ivoire with a view to promoting the implementation of the military regrouping and disarmament measures provided for in the Agreement.

17. The Conference wishes to recall the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation. Accordingly, it calls upon all States that are neighbours of Côte d'Ivoire to support the peace process by preventing any action that might undermine the security of Côte d'Ivoire.

18. The Conference expresses its concern at the deterioration in the humanitarian situation; it requests that greater resources be mobilized to ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches its intended recipients and that refugees and displaced persons are afforded protection. It expects that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and ICRC will continue to work to this end.

19. The Conference deplores the extent of the damage occasioned by the duration of the crisis, not only to the economy of Côte d'Ivoire but to the economies of the countries of the region. It encourages the Government of National Reconciliation to prepare an economic and social recovery programme, as called for in the Agreement. It urges IMF, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the European Union and bilateral donors to contribute to this recovery by making their expertise and financial resources available to the Government of National Reconciliation. The Monitoring Committee shall transmit all useful

recommendations to donors so that their contributions may be effectively utilized in the effort to restore peace and stability.

20. In concluding its work, the Conference expresses its conviction that the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement will lead to national reconciliation and a return to stability. It believes that only mutual trust among all the parties will allow the Government of National Reconciliation to accomplish its task. For their part, the Conference participants intend to do all they can to help Ivorians uphold the commitments they have undertaken to bring peace and prosperity to Côte d'Ivoire.

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Identical letters dated 24 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the daily report for 24 January 2003 on the activities of the inspection teams of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Aldouri**
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 24 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Report on the activities of the UNMOVIC and IAEA inspection teams in Iraq

Inspection activities on 24 January 2003

I. IAEA inspection team

At 10 a.m., the team, comprising two inspectors, attended a meeting at the offices of the National Monitoring Directorate. The head of the team stated that, the following day, he intended to travel by helicopter to the site of the Rimath factory in Mosul governorate. After the meeting, which lasted around an hour, the team returned to the Canal Hotel in Baghdad.

II. UNMOVIC chemical inspection team

The team, comprising five inspectors, left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0900 hours and travelled to the site of the Qa'qa' State Enterprise, an affiliate of the Military Industrialization Corporation (MIC), situated 50 kilometres south of Baghdad. The team inspected the industrial waste water treatment plant and the research and development centre. The team then went to the site of the Rashid State Enterprise, also an MIC affiliate, situated near the Qa'qa' Enterprise. The team inspected the ammonium perchlorate production unit, which includes tagged equipment. After a detailed inspection of the equipment, the team travelled to the site of the Bassel State Enterprise, an MIC affiliate, in the Jadiriyah district of Baghdad. After completing its assignment, which lasted around five hours, the team returned to the Canal Hotel in Baghdad.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

Identical letters dated 27 January 2003 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israel, the occupying Power, continues to wreak havoc throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, killing people and destroying homes and properties as it persists in its bloody military campaign against the Palestinian people. As it relentlessly pursues this military campaign, the occupying Power continues to commit horrific war crimes, State terrorism and systematic human rights violations against the Palestinian civilian population under occupation.

In the pre-dawn hours of yesterday, Sunday, 26 January 2003, the Israeli occupying forces launched massive assaults against Gaza City. The occupying forces carried out the deepest raids in the Gaza Strip, which is supposed to be under full Palestinian control under the agreements reached, since the start of the Israeli military campaign in September 2000. Dozens of Israeli armoured carriers, tanks and bulldozers, backed by helicopter gunships firing missiles, raided the city from three directions. At least 100 workshops were destroyed by the Israeli occupying forces, who used dynamite to blow up the buildings, including mechanical workshops, metal shops, carpentry shops, clothing manufacturing shops, grocery shops and dozens of other shops located in the market area on the main street of the Zeitun neighbourhood in Gaza City. In addition, several Palestinian homes were destroyed and numerous roads, telephone and electricity lines and at least four bridges in the area were damaged by the occupying forces. By the end of the assault, the Israeli occupying forces had not only caused vast destruction in the area, but had also killed 13 Palestinians and wounded dozens of others. Moreover, that same day, the occupying forces killed an 8-year-old Palestinian boy, Ali Talab Al-Ghareer, and wounded his 6-year-old brother, Ala', as they played on the outskirts of the Rafah refugee camp.

03-22672 (E) 280103

While Israel, the occupying Power, has claimed that this massive attack was launched to destroy weapons manufacturing facilities, it is starkly evident, from the number and type of facilities destroyed, that the real Israeli aim is the destruction of all Palestinian capabilities, whether they be manufacturing, economic or otherwise. As a result, the livelihood of thousands of Palestinians has been destroyed, with more than half of the population now living below the poverty line and suffering and hardship deepening with each passing day. Indeed, since the start of this brutal military campaign, the Israeli occupying forces have clearly sought to inflict as much damage and loss as possible on the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. This has been achieved through countless military assaults on Palestinian cities, towns, villages and refugee camps, the wanton destruction of homes, properties and vital infrastructure and the continuous siege on Palestinian areas, including the imposition of the severest restrictions on the movement of persons and goods and of round-the-clock curfews. The ongoing siege has been effected through the repeated reoccupation of Palestinian areas by the Israeli occupying forces, specifically in the West Bank.

It now appears as though the occupying forces are preparing to launch a full-scale reoccupation of the Gaza Strip. In this regard, the Israeli Minister of Defense, Mr. Shaul Mofaz, when questioned with regard to Israel's intentions towards Gaza, including a possible reoccupation, stated, "I think we must keep all our options open. Even this option of taking over the Strip was considered in the past and is still being considered. We will decide when to carry it out". Such threats by Mr. Mofaz, who has previously been implicated in war crimes, must be taken seriously, particularly in light of the actions carried out by the Israeli occupying forces in the 28 months since this military campaign began. An Israeli reoccupation of the densely populated Gaza Strip will only cause more death, destruction and devastation for the Palestinian people. This cannot be allowed to occur.

We call upon the Security Council to take all necessary measures to bring a halt to the Israeli onslaught against the Palestinian people. The civilian population under Israel's occupation must be protected as Israel continues daily to commit serious violations and grave breaches all norms of international law and international humanitarian law as it carries out this vicious military campaign throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory. The Security Council must uphold its duty for the maintenance of international peace and security as the current situation threatens to fuel even more violence and to further destabilize the area and potentially destabilize the region as a whole.

This letter is in follow-up to my previous 153 letters to you regarding the crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 21 January 2003 (A/ES-10/211-S/2003/74), constitute a basic record of the crimes committed by the Israeli occupying forces against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, State terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

Accordingly, in follow up to the above-mentioned letters, I regret to inform you that, in the six days since my last letter to you, the Israeli occupying forces have killed at least 23 Palestinians, including children, raising the total number of martyrs

to 2,088 Palestinians. (The names of the martyrs that have been identified thus far are contained in the annex to the present letter.)

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the letter dated 27 January 2003 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem* (Thursday, 23 January 2003, through Monday, 27 January 2003)

Thursday, 23 January 2003

Ahmed Anwar Saqwr (18 years old) (died from wounds sustained earlier)

Friday, 24 January 2003

1. Suad Hassan Masoud Jawadallah
2. Ayman Rashid Hilmi Hinawi
3. Nour Eldin Ahmed Abdelfatah Ezreqat
4. Mohammed Selim Al-Masdar
5. Fatma Mohammed Darwish Al-Mashharawy

Saturday, 25 January 2003

1. Hassan Yussef Fayad
2. Khalil Mohammed Jad

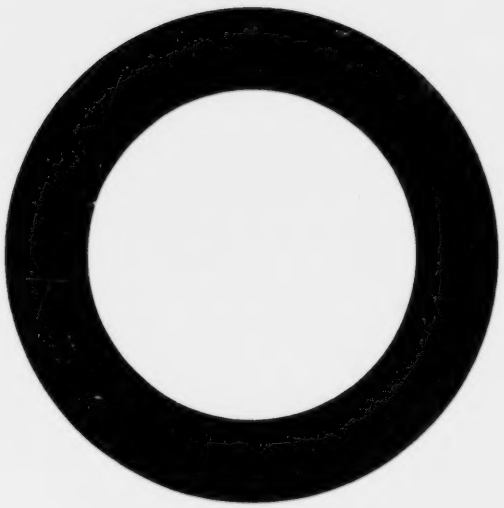
Sunday, 26 January 2003

1. Ashraf Sameeh Kaheel
2. Mohammed Rashad Yussef Obeid
3. Ahmed Hasan Saleh Al-Fayoumi
4. Wisam Fayez Yussef Hasan Mutair
5. Mohammed Akram Badawi Al-Nakhaleh
6. Ala' Zuhair Rizq Khalifeh
7. Rami Fathi Hasan Issa
8. Eyad Jibril Akawi (18 years old)
9. Mustafa Marwan Waleed Rahmi
10. Ahmed Shahadeh Ahmed Abed
11. Khaled Ali Hasan Shaloof (17 years old)
12. Ayman Yussef Al-Hatab (16 years old)
13. Ahmed Tayseer Awad
14. Ali Talab Al-Ghareer (8 years old)

Monday, 27 January 2003

Sami Mahmoud Zu'rob

* The total number of Palestinians killed by the Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 2,088 martyrs.



United Nations S/2003/102

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 January 2003
English
Original: English and French

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1427 (2002) of 29 July 2002,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 13 January 2003 (S/2003/39),

Recalling the conclusions of the Lisbon (S/1997/57, annex) and Istanbul summits of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) regarding the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994,

Recalling its condemnation of the shooting down of a helicopter of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) on 8 October 2001, which resulted in the death of the nine people on board, and *deploring* the fact that the perpetrators of that attack have still not been identified,

Stressing that the continued lack of progress on key issues of a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, is unacceptable,

Welcoming the important contributions made by UNOMIG and the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS peacekeeping force) in stabilizing the situation in the zone of conflict, and *stressing* its attachment to the close cooperation existing between them in the performance of their respective mandates,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 13 January 2003 (S/2003/39);

2. *Reaffirms* the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognized borders, and the necessity to define the status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia in strict accordance with these principles;

3. *Commends and strongly supports* the sustained efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, with the assistance of the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator as well as of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General and of the OSCE, to promote the stabilization of the situation and

03-23128 (E) 300103

the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement, which must include a settlement of the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia;

4. *Reiterates*, in particular, its support for the document on "Basic Principles for the Distribution of Competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi" and for its letter of transmittal, finalized by, and with the full support of, all members of the Group of Friends;

5. *Regrets* the lack of progress on the initiation of political status negotiations, and *recalls*, once again, that the purpose of these documents is to facilitate meaningful negotiations between the parties, under the leadership of the United Nations, on the status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia, and is not an attempt to impose or dictate any specific solution to the parties;

6. *Underlines further* that the process of negotiation leading to a lasting political settlement acceptable to both sides will require concessions from both sides;

7. *Deeply regrets*, in particular, the repeated refusal of the Abkhaz side to agree to a discussion on the substance of this document, again *strongly urges* the Abkhaz side to receive the document and its transmittal letter, *urges* both parties thereafter to give them full and open consideration, and to engage in constructive negotiations on their substance, and *urges* those having influence with the parties to promote this outcome;

8. *Welcomes* in that regard the Secretary-General's intention to invite senior representatives of the Group of Friends to an informal brainstorming session on the way ahead;

9. *Calls* on the parties to spare no efforts to overcome their ongoing mutual mistrust;

10. *Condemns* any violations of the provisions of the Moscow Agreement of 14 May 1994 on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces (S/1994/583, annex I);

11. *Welcomes* the decrease of tensions in the Kodori Valley and the intention reaffirmed by the parties to resolve the situation peacefully, *recalls* its strong support to the protocol signed by the two sides on 2 April 2002 regarding the situation in the Kodori Valley, *calls* on both sides, and in particular the Georgian side, to continue to fully implement this protocol, and *recognizes* the legitimate security concerns of the civilian populations in the area, *calls* on the political leaders in Tbilisi and Sukhumi to observe security agreements, and *calls* on both sides to spare no efforts to agree on a mutually acceptable arrangement for security of the population in, and in the vicinity of, the Kodori Valley;

12. *Calls* on the Georgian side to continue to improve security for joint UNOMIG and CIS peacekeeping force patrols in the Kodori Valley to enable them to monitor the situation independently and regularly;

13. *Strongly urges* the parties to ensure the necessary revitalization of the peace process in all its major aspects, to resume their work in the Coordinating Council and its relevant mechanisms, to build on the results of the Yalta meeting on confidence-building measures in March 2001 (S/2001/242), to implement the proposals agreed on that occasion in a purposeful and cooperative manner, and to consider holding a fourth conference on confidence-building measures;

14. *Stresses* the urgent need for progress on the question of the refugees and internally displaced persons, *calls* on both sides to display a genuine commitment to make returns the focus of special attention and to undertake this task in close coordination with UNOMIG, *reaffirms* the unacceptability of the demographic changes resulting from the conflict, *reaffirms* also the inalienable right of all refugees and internally displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure and dignified conditions, in accordance with international law and as set out in the Quadripartite Agreement of 4 April 1994 (S/1994/397, annex II) and the Yalta Declaration, *recalls* that the Abkhaz side bears a particular responsibility to protect the returnees and to facilitate the return of the remaining displaced population, and *requests* further measures to be undertaken inter alia by the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to create conditions conducive to the return of refugees and internally displaced persons, including through quick-impact projects, to develop their skills and to increase their self-reliance, with full respect for their inalienable right to return to their homes in secure and dignified conditions;

15. *Urges* once again the parties to implement the recommendations of the joint assessment mission to the Gali district, carried out under the aegis of the United Nations, *welcomes* the recent visit of a United Nations police assessment team to Gali and Zugdidi sectors, looks forward to its recommendations, and *calls* in particular on the Abkhaz side to improve law enforcement involving the local population and to address the lack of instruction in their mother tongue for the ethnic Georgian population;

16. *Calls* on both parties publicly to dissociate themselves from militant rhetoric and demonstrations of support for military options and for the activities of illegal armed groups, and *encourages* the Georgian side in particular to continue its efforts to put an end to the activities of illegal armed groups;

17. *Welcomes* the additional safeguards for helicopter flights instituted in response to the shooting down of a UNOMIG helicopter on 8 October 2001, *calls*, once again, on the parties to take all necessary steps to identify those responsible for the incident, to bring them to justice, and to inform the Special Representative on the implementation of these steps;

18. *Underlines* that it is the primary responsibility of both sides to provide appropriate security and to ensure the freedom of movement of UNOMIG, the CIS peacekeeping force and other international personnel;

19. *Welcomes* constant review by UNOMIG of its security arrangements in order to ensure the highest possible level of security for its staff;

20. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a new period terminating on 31 July 2003, and to further review that mandate unless a decision on the presence of the CIS peacekeeping force is taken by 15 February 2003;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed and to report three months from the date of the adoption of this resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia;

22. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2003/103

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 January 2003
English
Original: French

Letter dated 28 January2003 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter dated 24 January 2003 from the Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to bring this letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

03-22779 (E) 290103 290103

Annex

Letter dated 24 January 2003 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with Security Council resolution 1088 (1996), I attach the monthly report on Stabilization Force operations for December 2002 (see enclosure). I would appreciate your making this report available to the Security Council.

(*Signed*) George **Robertson**

Enclosure

Monthly report to the United Nations on Stabilization Force operations

1. Over the reporting period (1 to 31 December 2002) there were about 12,500 troops deployed in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, with contributions from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies and from 13 non-NATO countries.

2. During the period under review, the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina remained stable despite some incidents involving inter-ethnic violence and material damage.[1]

Security

3. The Stabilization Force (SFOR) continues to contribute towards the maintenance of a safe and secure environment in Bosnia and Herzegovina; monitor compliance by the entity armed forces; conduct inspections and consolidation of weapons storage sites; provide support to the international organizations working in theatre, and to the Federation authorities in collecting weapons and ammunition in the framework of Operation Harvest; and monitor possible terrorist-related threats throughout the country.

4. The total number of items collected for the year under Operation Harvest included 8,394 small arms (rifles, pistols and revolvers); 2,298,967 rounds of ammunition of less than 20 millimetres; 19,435 rounds of ammunition between 20 and 76 millimetres; 2,486 rounds of ammunition of more than 76 millimetres; 38,199 hand grenades; 4,156 mines; 8,163.27 kilograms of explosives; and 48,090 other items (mortars, mortar rounds, rifle grenades, and hand-made ordnance).

Cooperation and compliance by the parties

5. With regard to the violation reported last month relating to the manner in which the Republika Srpska Army (VRS) helicopters at the Zaluzani barracks were equipped, the inspection team has recommended the removal of external mounts and wiring harnesses and the destruction of ancillary equipment so that the helicopters cannot be adapted to have an attack capability. SFOR has proposed a way ahead to the Military Adviser of the Office of the High Representative in order that the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe can follow up on the arms control aspects of the Florence treaty.

6. During the period under review, SFOR monitored a total of 152 training and movement activities, 101 by VRS and 51 by the Army of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (AFBiH). SFOR also carried out 46 inspections and verifications of weapons and storage sites, 27 of VRS and 19 of AFBiH.

7. On 18 December, SFOR discovered a quantity of ammunition during an inspection of a government ordnance factory storage site in Rogatica — including mortar and artillery rounds, cartridges and fuses — which was neither properly accounted for nor properly stored.

8. In December, the size of the Armed Forces was approximately at the agreed defence policy level of 19,800 active personnel (the Federation with slightly fewer than 13,200, and VRS with about 6,800). New structures will be adopted, and units

will be shut down or reorganized to NATO brigade standards. Since the number of full-time active personnel is still not affordable, the concept of an active reserve force, proposed by SFOR, is being introduced, although it has not yet been politically approved.

9. SFOR chaired a second meeting on 17 December in Doboj to develop an AFBiH peace support doctrine. A workshop to finalize this doctrine is scheduled for the end of January 2003.

10. On 15 December, NATO's Director of the Balkans Task Force and the SFOR Commander met with the three members of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, timed to coincide with a meeting of the Standing Committee for Military Matters. At the meeting a work plan and terms of reference for the Standing Committee secretariat were approved and the Committee was briefed on a proposed action plan to move Bosnia and Herzegovina towards membership in the Partnership for Peace. In a move towards greater civilian control, the Standing Committee has been restructured and is now composed of civilian political leaders. It has been made responsible for establishing weapons import/export controls until the State authority on trade and exports can take over.

Cooperation with international organizations

11. Within capabilities and in accordance with its mandate, SFOR continues to provide assistance to the international organizations in theatre.

12. SFOR and the European Union Police Mission (EUPM) signed a technical agreement on 20 December covering information exchange, security assistance and liaison arrangements in preparation for the transition from the International Police Task Force to EUPM on 1 January 2003. During the reporting period, the EUPM deployment took place, and briefings were provided by SFOR to EUPM staff at various levels.

13. Since responsibility for Sarajevo airport is being handed over from SFOR to the local authorities on 1 January 2003, information was made available to nations in mid-December on the procedures to be followed for using the airport and ground handling facilities.

Outlook

14. The security situation continues to be stable.

Notes

[1] On 13 December, the Donji Ljubia mosque was partially damaged in an explosion. On 23 December, Orthodox and Muslim graves were damaged in Sanski Most and Prijedor. On 24 December, three members of a Bosnian Croat family were murdered in their home in Kostajnica, north-west of Konjic. The members of this family were the first refugees to resettle in Kostajnica after the war. A Bosniac man who has admitted to committing the murders has been taken into custody.

United Nations S/2003/103*

Security Council

Distr.: General
31 January 2003
English
Original: French

Letter dated 28 January 2003 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter dated 24 January 2003 from the Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to bring this letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

* Reissued for technical reasons.

03-22779* (E) 310103 310103

Annex

Letter dated 24 January 2003 from the Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization addressed to the Secretary-General

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(*Signed*) George **Robertson**

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United Nations S/2003/104

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 January 2003
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 25 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I wish to transmit to you herewith the daily report on the activities carried out by the inspection teams of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Iraq on 25 January 2003.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Aldouri**
Permanent Representative

03-22948 (E) 060203 060203

Annex to the identical letters dated 25 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Activities of the IAEA and UNMOVIC inspection teams in Iraq

Inspection activities carried out on Saturday, 25 January 2003

I. Interviews

1. The IAEA inspection team asked to have a private interview with one of the Iraqi specialists who is currently working at the Rimah plant in Mosul. An UNMOVIC helicopter took off at 8.30 a.m., arriving at 10.40 a.m. at the Rimah plant in Mosul to conduct the interview. The team asked to have a private interview with the said specialist, but the latter asked for the interview to be conducted in the presence of a representative of the Iraqi side who would be a witness to what he said. The interview took place in the presence of a representative of the National Surveillance Department and lasted two hours and forty minutes during which the specialist answered all the questions put to him.

2. The UNMOVIC inspection team asked for a private interview with two Iraqi specialists and the Iraqi side notified the specialists of the time of the interview. The two individuals attended at the time and place requested. The Iraqi side encouraged the two specialists to be interviewed privately but after meeting the inspectors they asked for a witness to represent the Iraqi side. There was a discussion between the inspectors and the prospective interviewees about conducting the interview privately and the inspectors tried to persuade them to change their minds. The debate and discussion continued for about an hour and a half but the two insisted on the presence of a witness in order to safeguard their rights. This was a personal decision by the prospective interviewees. After that, the inspectors gave up the idea of holding the interview.

II. UNMOVIC joint inspection team in Mosul

A team of 10 inspectors left the Ninawa Palace Hotel at 8 a.m. and arrived at the North Oil Company in Kirkuk. On arrival, the team inspected the central stores of the company as well as the buildings and precincts forming part of the storage facilities, including vehicles loaded with equipment and supplies that were in the courtyard of the facilities. The team also scrutinized the company's notices. After the inspection, which lasted about four hours, the team returned to the Ninawa Palace Hotel in Mosul.

III. UNMOVIC inspection team (biological)

A team of 15 inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 8 a.m. and arrived at Qadisiyah University in Diwaniyah (Qadisiyah governorate). The team split into two groups, the first of which went to the Faculty of Education and interviewed the Dean of the Faculty, asking him about the departments of the faculty, the number of

staff members, the higher education students and the number of staff specializing in microbiology.

The other group went to the Veterinary Medicine Faculty and interviewed the Dean of the Faculty, asking him about the departments of the faculty, the number of staff members, the number of students and the number of faculties of veterinary medicine in Iraq and whether the faculty had stock-raising stations or fields, and about the cooperation between the faculty and veterinary clinics. After that the team returned to the Canal Hotel in Baghdad.

IV. UNMOVIC joint inspection team

A team of seven inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 9 a.m. and arrived at one of the ground-to-ground missile units in the Taji area, 40 kilometres north of Baghdad. The team questioned the specialists about the site and its productivity, then made a full inspection of the facilities of the site, after which it returned to the Canal Hotel in Baghdad.

V. UNMOVIC inspection team (missiles)

A team of six inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 2.30 p.m. and arrived at the Maamoun Factory belonging to the Rashid State Company, a subsidiary of the Military Industrialization Corporation, 50 kilometres south of Baghdad. The team interviewed the specialists, asking them where casting moulds were manufactured and about certain equipment that had earlier been destroyed by the former United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM). After that the team returned to the Canal Hotel in Baghdad.

VI. UNMOVIC inspection team (chemical)

A team of 14 inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 8.40 a.m. and arrived at the Qa'qa' State Company, a subsidiary of the Military Industrialization Corporation, 50 km south of Baghdad. The group inspected the facilities of the company, took samples and used mineralogical assay equipment. It also used air sampling equipment and took photographs of a large number of buildings. The group's work took about eight hours after which the group returned to the Canal Hotel in Baghdad.

VII. IAEA inspection team

1. The first group of five inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 8.40 a.m. and arrived at Tikrit University. The group interviewed the President of the University and asked about the number of faculties, the names of the deans of the faculties, the number of holders of higher-education diplomas and the laboratories in the University. The group then inspected the Engineering Faculty and the Education Faculty, asking about the equipment present. The group's work took about two hours and forty-five minutes after which it went to the city of Mosul and arrived at the Ninawa Palace Hotel.

2. The second group of three inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 9.15 a.m. and made a radiological survey using portable equipment of a number of areas around the city of Baghdad in the area of the Ubaydi and Khan Bani Saad district with a view to discovering any alleged radioactivity. The group's work took about four and a half hours, after which it returned to the Canal Hotel in Baghdad.

United Nations S/2003/105

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 January 2003
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 26 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I wish to transmit to you herewith the daily report on the activities carried out by the inspection teams of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Iraq on 26 January 2003.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Aldouri**
Permanent Representative

03-22960 (E) 100203 120203

Annex to the identical letters dated 26 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Activities of the UNMOVIC and IAEA inspections teams in Iraq

Inspection activities carried out on Sunday, 26 January 2003

I. IAEA inspection team

Group I

A group of two inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 9 a.m. and arrived in Salman Pak, a suburb of Baghdad. The group made a radiological survey which took two hours, after which the group returned to the Canal Hotel.

Group II

A second group of five inspectors left the Ninawa Palace Hotel in Mosul at 8 a.m. and arrived at Mosul University. The group asked the Assistant President of the University in the presence of a university liaison officer about the number of faculties in the University, its departments, the names of the deans of faculties, the number of students, the number of teaching staff, the number of holders of higher education diplomas and the number of higher education students. The group then inspected the faculties of education, engineering and science and their laboratories. The mission lasted four and a half hours after which the group returned to the Ninawa Palace Hotel.

Group III

A third group of three inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 9.20 a.m. and arrived at the Um al-Ma'arik Company, one of the companies of the Military Industrialization Corporation, 30 kilometres south of Baghdad. The group inspected tube-drawing plant, familiarized themselves with the plant machinery and asked about part of the tube-drawing process carried out in the plant. The group asked about the operating furnaces and the smelting temperature. The group used radioactivity measuring devices in making surveys around one of the lighting rods. The mission took three hours after which the group returned to the Canal Hotel.

II. UNMOVIC inspection team (biological)

Group I

A group of seven inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 8.30 a.m. and arrived at the cattle plague laboratory of the General Company for Veterinary Science, one of the companies of the Ministry of Agriculture located in the Shaykh

Umar district of Baghdad. The group interviewed the director-general of the cattle plague project, asking him about the activities of the project, the most recent recorded outbreak of cattle plague, the type of animals affected, the number of samples taken for analysis purposes and about cooperation with other bodies. The group inspected the cattle plague laboratories and the laboratories of the quality control section, closely scrutinizing the items of equipment marked with stickers. The mission lasted an hour and a half, after which the group returned to the Canal Hotel.

Group II

A second group of six inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 8.45 a.m. and arrived at the Institute of Chest and Respiratory Diseases belonging to the health protection department of the Ministry of Health in the Bab al-Mu'azzam district of Baghdad. The group asked the specialists about the number of buildings and why the name of the institute had been changed, what cases of disease came to the institute, whether there had been an increase in the number of cases of tuberculosis, how many such cases there were and whether the institute treated cases of leprosy. The group then inspected all parts of the institute and its laboratories and photographed one of the items of equipment used. The mission lasted an hour and a quarter after which the group returned to the Canal Hotel.

III. UNMOVIC inspection team (chemical)

A team of six inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 9 a.m. and arrived at the Nahrawan site which belongs to the Bassel State Enterprise, a subsidiary of the Military Industrialization Corporation. The team asked the specialists about the output of the site, whether it produced chemicals and about the consumers of the oil production. The group made a tour of the facilities of the site during which they asked questions about the nature of the work of the production units and the design capacity of each unit. The team took eight samples, two liquid and six swab samples, from various production sites. The mission lasted two and a half hours after which the team returned to the Canal Hotel.

IV. UNMOVIC inspection team (missiles)

Group I

A group of seven inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 8.30 a.m. and arrived at the Karamah Company (Ibn Al-Haitham site), which is one of the companies of the Military Industrialization Corporation, 10 kilometres north of Baghdad. The purpose of the visit was to meet specialists at the site to discuss the Samoud missile and the reasons that motivated the enlargement of the missile's calibre and the tests performed on it. During the meeting which lasted five hours the group asked many questions connected with the motors and the control and guidance system. The group then returned to the Canal Hotel.

Group II

A second group of 12 inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 8.45 a.m. and arrived at the Rashid plant in the Hattin State Company, one of the companies of the Military Industrialization Corporation, 50 kilometres south of Baghdad. The group interviewed the director of the plant and some of the specialists to ascertain the nature of the work of the plant, its activities, the authorities supporting it, the number of employees and engineers in the plant and its plan for the future. The group scrutinized the notices of the company. The mission lasted two hours after which the group returned to the Canal Hotel.

V. UNMOVIC joint inspection team

The team of nine inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 9.20 a.m. and arrived at the Kut military hospital 160 kilometres south of Baghdad in the city of Kut, Wasit governorate. The inspection team interviewed the commandant of the hospital and asked him questions unrelated to the team's mission such as whether the hospital accepted military and retired military patients or only military personnel and their families, the number of beds in the hospital, whether doctors were trained there, whether there were doctors with higher diplomas and whether there were laboratories. The team asked the commandant of the hospital about the date of his appointment as commandant. After that the team inspected all parts of the hospital except the lobbies. Members of the public were demonstrating outside the gates of the hospital in protest against the inspection operations. The mission lasted two hours and 20 minutes after which the team returned to the Canal Hotel.

VI. UNMOVIC joint inspection team in Mosul

A team of 13 inspectors left the Ninawa Palace Hotel at 8.15 a.m. and arrived at the Jazirah Refinery belonging to the North Oil Refinery. The team interviewed the officer responsible for liaison with the National Monitoring Directorate and asked him about the most important changes during the previous four years, the types of maintenance and whether prophylactic drugs were available. The official in charge of the refinery gave a brief explanation of the production operations and the team removed the sensor box at the refinery. The mission lasted two and a half hours after which the team returned to the Ninawa Palace Hotel.

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Identical letters dated 27 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the daily report for 27 January 2003 on the activities of the inspection teams of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Iraq (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Aldouri**
Permanent Representative

03-22966 (E) 130203 130203

Annex to the identical letters dated 27 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Report on the activities of the IAEA and UNMOVIC inspection teams in Iraq

Inspection activities on 27 January 2003

I. IAEA inspection team

1. A first group, consisting of three inspectors, left the Canal Hotel at 0900 hours to visit the site of the Sumud State Company, a subsidiary of the Military Industrialization Corporation (MIC), 35 kilometres north of Baghdad. The group met the company's Director and asked him about the company's management, the quantity and type of furnaces used in the foundry and the various types of steel ingot produced. The group inspected the foundry and mechanical workshop, made a detailed examination of tagged equipment, then inspected the steel-mould workshop and the raw materials warehouse. The visit lasted approximately 4 and a half hours, after which the group returned to the Canal Hotel.

2. A second group, consisting of three inspectors, left the Canal Hotel at 0915 hours. From vehicles, the inspectors used portable equipment to measure radioactivity in neighbouring areas of the Tarmiyah district in Baghdad. After taking measurements for approximately 2 and a half hours, the group joined the first group at the above-mentioned Sumud State Company site.

3. A third group, consisting of five inspectors, left the Nineveh Palace Hotel in Mosul at 0800 hours to inspect the Kanadi State Enterprise, an MIC subsidiary located in the Al-Sahel al-Ayssar district of the town of Mosul. It verified the quantities of HMX (an explosive), placed seals on the door of the room in which the HMX was stored and verified the quantities of RDX (another explosive). The group visited the Peji refinery to inspect the liquid nitrogen production unit, then inspected the Jazirah refinery, which is currently non-operational. The inspectors used portable equipment to measure radioactivity in the area with a view to detecting any radioactive activities and also took samples at the refinery from the soil and within the pipes. The mission lasted approximately 4 and a half hours, after which the group returned to Baghdad.

II. UNMOVIC missile inspection team

1. A first group, consisting of eight inspectors, left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0900 hours to inspect the Rifah site belonging to the Karamah State Enterprise, an MIC affiliate, located at Amiriyah Fallujah, 70 km west of Baghdad. The group observed the static tests carried out on the Sumud missile engine and took photographs. The mission lasted approximately 2 and a half hours, after which the group returned to the Canal Hotel.

2. At 0815 hours, a second group, consisting of 19 inspectors, took off in four helicopters from the Rashid airfield to visit the sea-launched weapons testing and production site at Rafidiyah (Basra governorate). The group inspected all the site facilities, inquired about and observed the activities carried on there, made a detailed examination of the tags placed on sea-launched missiles and inspected weapons warehouses. The mission lasted approximately 3 hours, after which the group returned to Baghdad by helicopter.

III. UNMOVIC chemical inspection team

A team consisting of seven inspectors left the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 0830 hours to visit the Amiriyah warehouses of the Al-Majd Enterprise, an MIC subsidiary, in the Amiriyah district of Baghdad. The team questioned the experts about the site, its management, the materials stored there and the number of employees and engineers working there. It made a detailed examination of the declarations concerning the site and used a metal detector. The mission lasted approximately 3 hours, after which the team returned to the Canal Hotel in Baghdad.

IV. Meetings

UNMOVIC requested a meeting with an Iraqi expert, who was informed of this by the National Monitoring Directorate. The expert was present at the appointed time and place. A representative of the National Monitoring Directorate encouraged him to talk to the inspectors. The expert agreed, but insisted that one of his friends should be present at the meeting as a witness. UNMOVIC refused to allow the meeting to be held in the presence of a witness.

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Letter dated 27 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 25 January 2003 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, concerning the escalation by the United States of its grave acts of aggression and provocation directed against Iraq and the United Nations peacekeeping force in the boundary zone between Iraq and Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Aldouri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

03-22972 (E) 310103 050203

Annex to the letter dated 27 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to our letter of 5 January 2003 (S/2003/14), the United States is continuing to escalate its grave acts of aggression and provocation directed against Iraq and the United Nations peacekeeping force in the boundary zone between Iraq and Kuwait. Thus, at 1700 hours on 16 January 2003 a group of some 32 American tanks and 4 armoured cars, with a number of other miscellaneous military vehicles and a control station, carried out a military exercise with the use of live ammunition near the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait, which is controlled by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM). This force came within 1.5 kilometres of the demilitarized zone on the Kuwaiti side, and the exercise was conducted in open combat formation. The group still remains in the same location.

This action represents a dangerous escalation by the United States of the situation in the boundary zone between Iraq and Kuwait. It is a direct threat to regional and international peace and security and shows contempt for international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the Security Council resolutions urging States to respect Iraq's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. These same resolutions also require respect for the security and safety of UNIKOM personnel. This action comes on top of the other acts of aggression and terrorism being committed by the United States, which includes its daily aerial attacks, carried out with the participation of the United Kingdom, and its bombardment of Iraqi towns and villages in the two no-flight zones imposed in violation of international law and the resolutions of the Security Council.

We reiterate our call to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Security Council to send a fact-finding mission to document United States violations of the Charter of the United Nations and the Security Council resolutions relating to the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, to visit the demilitarized zone and to consider the adoption of appropriate measures to enforce respect for the relevant Security Council resolutions, including their stipulations concerning the tasks of the United Nations peacekeeping force. We further call upon the States Members of the United Nations, and upon the members of the Security Council in particular, to halt this violation of the rule of law in international relations and to declare their complete rejection and unequivocal condemnation of the aggressive designs of the United States with respect to Iraq, given that they are in violation of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant Security Council resolutions.

(*Signed*) Naji **Sabri**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

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Identical letters dated 27 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 25 January 2003 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the fact that the aggression being committed by United States and British aircraft against Iraq continued in the period from 18 December to 17 January 2003 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed **Aldouri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

03-22978 (E) 210203 240203

Annex to the identical letters dated 27 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you that the United States of America and the United Kingdom have stepped up their aerial aggression against the Republic of Iraq, targeting Iraqi towns and villages as well as civilian and military installations. United States and British warplanes based in the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Turkey thus violated Iraq's airspace and carried out 1,361 armed sorties in the period from 18 December to 17 January 2003, 1,215 of them from Kuwait and 146 from Turkey (see enclosure).

In the course of these acts of aggression on 1 December 2002 United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar and Wassit governorates, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 20 December 2002, United States and British aircraft again bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar and Wassit governorates, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 26 December 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites as well as radio broadcasting stations in Basrah and Dhi Qar governorates, killing three citizens and damaging a number of civilian and military installations.

On 29 December 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Qadissiya and Dhi Qar governorates, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 30 December 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan governorate, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 1 January 2003, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan governorate, killing one citizen, wounding two others and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 2 January 2003, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Basrah and Maysan governorates, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 3 January 2003, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan governorate, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 4 January 2003, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan governorate, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 5 January 2003, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar and Maysan governorates, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 6 January 2003, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan governorate, killing two citizens, wounding three others and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 8 January 2003, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar and Basrah governorates, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 10 January 2003, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar and Maysan governorates, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 13 January 2003, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Basrah governorate, wounding six citizens and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 17 January 2003, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar governorate, damaging civilian and military installations.

In enforcing no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq the United States and the United Kingdom have committed a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the established norms of international law and the Security Council resolutions affirming respect for Iraq's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence. They are also guilty of armed aggression against Iraq, which has been ongoing since 1991 and is aimed at undermining our country's political independence and territorial integrity and deliberately and systematically wiping out its population and civilian installations. It constitutes persistent State terrorism and gross interference in Iraq's internal affairs.

The Secretary-General and his predecessor, Mr. Boutros-Ghali, have stated on more than one occasion that the United States and the United Kingdom imposed this measure unilaterally and that there is nothing in the resolutions of the Security Council that would authorize it.

The enforcement of the no-flight zones by the United Kingdom and the United States and the concomitant acts of aggression have been opposed and condemned by a majority of the States Members of the United Nations, including most of the permanent members of the Security Council. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the League of Arab States have also denounced this illegal use of force against Iraq's security, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The entire international community has condemned the maintenance of the so-called no-flight zones as an unlawful act, as a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the established norms of international law and as a bellicose use of armed force against Iraq's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

Although the international community has condemned this daily aggression and State terrorism against an independent State, which has taken the lives of thousands of Iraqi citizens and caused enormous material losses, the United States and the United Kingdom continue to flout the Charter of the United Nations and the declared wish of the international community for a halt to this aggression. The Security Council has taken no action with regard to this terrorist aggression, and this raises serious questions about the credibility of the Security Council and the United Nations and about their capacity to apply the provisions of the Charter to all without distinction and to halt the acts of aggression that are being committed by two of the permanent members of the Council and constitute a threat to regional and international peace and security. This bellicose, terrorist conduct on the part of the United States and the United Kingdom once again confirms that they are not worthy

of the authority conferred on them by Article 24 of the Charter, which gives primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security to the Security Council, acting on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations.

The logistic support being provided to the Americans and British by one of our neighbouring States — specifically Kuwait, which has transformed its territory into a base from which the United States threatens to commit aggression against Iraq — means that that country incurs full responsibility under international law, including liability for the payment of compensation for the losses and damage, in both human and material terms, caused by these unlawful practices.

The Government of Iraq calls for an immediate halt to internationally unlawful acts that violate Iraq's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, gravely endanger the security of its people and constitute a direct and serious threat to international peace and security.

In the context of the responsibilities assigned to you as they relate to the maintenance of international peace and security, we express the hope that you will endeavour to halt the ongoing United States and British aggression against Iraq and that you will urge the regional parties that are facilitating its continuation to desist from doing so.

(*Signed*) Naji **Sabri**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure

Violations of the airspace of the Republic of Iraq by United States and British warplanes, 18 December-17 January 2003

1. Northern region

In the northern region 146 armed sorties were flown at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres and at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour, as follows:

1. At 1200 hours on 22 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Zakho, Baibo, Rawanduz, Aqrah and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1335 hours.

2. At 1115 hours on 23 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Irbil and Rawanduz areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1400 hours.

3. At 1115 hours on 26 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Dohuk and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1415 hours.

4. At 1135 hours on 27 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Dohuk, Zakho, Rawanduz, Aqrah, Irbil and Baibo areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1430 hours.

5. At 1220 hours on 30 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out eight armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Dohuk, Zakho, Aqrah and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1240 hours.

6. At 1130 hours on 31 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out eight armed sorties, were

supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Aqrah and Dohuk areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1200 hours.

7. At 1305 hours on 6 January 2003, United States and British F-14 and F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out eight armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Baibo, Aqrah and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1600 hours.

8. At 1935 hours on 9 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Aqrah, Irbil, Rawanduz and Ayn Zalah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 2230 hours.

9. At 1247 hours on 13 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Aqrah, Dohuk and Amadiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1545 hours.

10. At 1315 hours on 14 January 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Baibo, Irbil, Dohuk, Aqrah and Rawanduz areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1500 hours.

11. At 1230 hours on 15 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Baibo, Dohuk and Aqrah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1530 hours.

12. At 1220 hours on 17 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Baibo, Dohuk, Aqrah, Tall Afar, Mosul, Irbil, Rawanduz and Ayn Zalah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1520 hours.

II. Southern region

In the southern region 1,215 armed sorties were flown at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres and at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour, as follows:

1. At 1155 hours on 18 December 2002, United States and British F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out four armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Kut, Hayy, Nu'maniyah, Afak, Rifa'i, Shatrah, Jalibah and Artawi areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan governorate, killing two citizens and wounding 13, and damaged a number of civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1245 hours.

2. At 1100 hours on 19 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 57 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Jalibah, Samawah, Artawi, Lasaf, Basrah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Safwan, Kut, Diwaniyah, Hashimiyah, Aziziyah South, Al-Ukhaydir, Nu'maniyah, Shinafiyah, Razzazah and Hayy areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1245 hours.

3. At 1000 hours on 20 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 46 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Jalibah, Ashbajah, Lasaf, Artawi, Nakhib, Diwaniyah, Nu'maniyah, Amarah, Basrah, Qurnah, Samawah, Qal'at Salih, Najaf, Kut, Shaykh Sa'd, Nasiriyah, Al-Ukhaydir and Rifa'i areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar and Wassit governorates, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1300 hours.

4. At 1100 hours on 21 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 52 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Artawi, Jalibah, Busssayah, Jabayish, Nasiriyah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar, Afak, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Al-Ukhaydir, Nakhib, Shinafiyah, Lasaf, Ashbajah, Samawah and Rumaythah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1445 hours.

5. At 1030 hours on 23 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 67 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Bussayah, Salman, Jabayish, Jalibah, Qal'at Salih, Nasiriyah, Basrah, Qurnah, Amarah, Samawah, Hayy, Hashimiyah, Najaf and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1550 hours.

6. At 1200 hours on 25 December 2002, United States and British F-14 and F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 24 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Ashbajah, Busayyah, Jalibah, Basra, Lasaf, Shinafiyah, Taqtaqanah, Rumaythah, Afak, Amarah, Kut, Nasiriyah, Diwaniyah and Najaf areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1330 hours.

7. At 0740 hours on 26 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 18 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Basra, Shatrah and Samawah areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Basra and Dhi Qar governorates, killing 3 citizens and wounding 14 others and damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 0855 hours.

8. At 1335 hours on 27 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 15 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Nasiriyah, Jalibah, Artawi, Diwaniyah, Hashimiyah, Samawah, Basra, Shinafiyah and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1405 hours.

9. At 1855 hours on 27 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and Tornado aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 25 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Artawi, Nasiriyah, Lasaf, Rif'ai, Samawah, Najaf, Nu maniyah, Aziziyah, Nukhayb and Kut areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 2300 hours.

10. At 1405 hours on 28 December 2002, United States and British F-14 and F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basra, Jabayish, Shatrah, Amarah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar, Afak, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Rumaythah and Qal'at Salih areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1505 hours.

11. At 1925 hours on 28 December 2002, United States and British F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 32 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Jalibah, Lasaf, Nasiriyah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Afak, Hayy, Kut, Qal'at Sukkar, Samawah and Shinafiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 2325 hours.

12. At 1515 hours on 29 December 2002, United States and British F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rif'ai, Najaf, Qal'at Sukkar, Diwaniyah and Samawah areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Qadisiyah and Dhi Qar governorates, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1630 hours.

13. At 1925 hours on 29 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 49 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Artawi, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Rif'ai, Najaf and Shinafiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 2330 hours.

14. At 2010 hours on 30 December 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 47 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basra, Amarah, Jalibah, Artawi, Nasiriyah, Hayy, Samawah, Kut, Najaf, Ukhaydir, Diwaniyah, Salman, Amghar, Makr al-Ni'am, Lasaf, Ashbajah, Shinafiyah and Nukhayb areas and Walid airfield. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan governorate, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 0030 hours.

15. At 0620 hours on 1 January 2003, United States and British F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Amghar, Ashbajah, Lasaf, Qurna and Jabayish areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Basra governorate. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1315 hours.

16. At 1925 hours on 1 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 46 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Jalibah, Lasaf, Qurnah, Basra, Jabayish, Shatrah, Salman, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Maytah, Busayyah, Ashbajah, Taqtaqanah, Shinafiyah, Mashkhab, Rif'at, Qal'at Salih and Qal'at Sukkar areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 2240 hours.

17. At 1300 hours on 2 January 2003, United States and British F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 17 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Jalibah, Busayyah, Jabayish, Rif'at, Artawi, Qurnah, Qal'at Sukkar, Salman and Shatrah areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Basra and Maysan governorates, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1430 hours.

18. At 1925 hours on 2 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 46 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basra, Qurnah, Amarah, Qal'at Salih, Hayy, Nasiriyah, Afak, Nu'maniyah, Razzazah, Ukhaydir, Samawah, Nukhayb, Southern Rutbah and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 2340 hours.

19. At 0923 hours on 3 January 2003, United States and British F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out two armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Diwaniyah, Samawah, Rif'at, Qal'at Salih, Rumaythah, Shatrah and Artawi areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan governorate, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air

defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 0940 hours.

20. At 2005 hours on 3 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 60 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Rif'ai, Shaykh Sa'd, Diwaniyah, Nu'maniyah, Najaf, Shinafiyah, Nukhayb, Samawah, Lasaf, Busayyah and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 2245 hours.

21. At 1345 hours on 4 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 20 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Jabaliyah, Nasiriyah, Basra, Samawah, Diwaniyah, Qal'at Salih, Hayy, Ali al-Gharbi, Jabayish and Shatrah areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan governorate, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1515 hours.

22. At 2000 hours on 4 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 27 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rif'ai, Qal'at Salih, Afak, Nu'maniyah, Hashimiyah, Diwaniyah, Shinafiyah, Samawah, Nukhayb, Lasaf, Ashbajah and Amghar areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 2345 hours.

23. At 1400 hours on 5 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 10 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Jalibah, Jabayish, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rif'ai, Qal'at Sukkar, Hayy, Amarah, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah and Basra areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar and Maysan governorates, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1605 hours.

24. At 1940 hours on 5 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 42 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an

AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Hayy, Jalibah, Jabayish, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rif'ai, Qal'at Sukkar, Kut, Nu'maniyah, Afak, Shaykh Sa'd, Hashimiyah, Diwaniyah, Shinafiyah, Ukhaydir, Razzazah, Rahhaliyah, Najaf, Amarah, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah, Samawah, Lasaf and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 2315 hours.

25. At 1305 hours on 6 January 2003, United States and British F-14 and F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out eight armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Amadiyah, Aqrah, Baibo and Irbil areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan governorate, killing 2 citizens and wounding 13 others and damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1600 hours.

26. At 2035 hours on 6 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 39 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Kut, Samawah, Amarah, Aziziyah, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Ukhaydir, Walid and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 0015 hours.

27. At 0745 hours on 8 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 45 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basra, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Artawi, Nasiriyah, Qal'at Sukkar, Hayy, Ali al-Gharbi, Shaykh Sa'd, Afak, Kut, Nu'maniyah, Hashimiyah, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Ukhaydir, Karbala', Rahiliyah, Razzazah, Nukhayb, Samawah, Lasaf and Ashbajah areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar and Basra governorates, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1400 hours.

28. At 1035 hours on 9 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 38 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Jalibah, Ashbajah, Lasaf, Samawah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Taqtaqanah, Diwaniyah, Afak, Hayy, Shaykh Sa'd, Nu'maniyah, Hashimiyah, Ukhaydir, Kut, Amarah, Talhah, Nukhayb, Aziziyah, eastern Naza'im and Southern Rutbah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1410 hours.

29. At 1805 hours on 9 January 2003, United States and British F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out five armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Safwan, Jalibah, Nasiriyah and Amarah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 2000 hours.

30. At 1200 hours on 10 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 50 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Salman, Jalibah, Samawah, Nasiriyah, Qal'at Salih, Nukhayb, Najaf, Diwaniyah, Amarah, Kut, Nu'maniyah, Hashimiyah, Ukhaydir, Hillah, Karbala', Rahhaliyah, Southern Ruthah and Walid areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Dhi Qar and Basra governorates, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1600 hours.

31. At 1250 hours on 11 January 2003, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 32 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basra, Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Hayy, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Samawah, Ukhaydir, Salman, Jalibah, Artawi and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1630 hours.

32. At 1335 hours on 12 January 2003, United States and British F-14 and F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 34 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Busayyah, Salman, Samawah, Shatrah, Kut'at, Lasaf, Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Hayy, Taqtaqanah and Jalibah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1700 hours.

33. At 1210 hours on 13 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 60 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Safwan, Basra, Lasaf, Jalibah, Ashbajah, Taqtaqanah, Hayy, Qal'at Sukkar, Ali al-Gharbi, Kut, Samawah, Ukhaydir, Rumaythah and Najaf areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Basra governorate, wounding six citizens and damaging civilian

and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1840 hours.

34. At 0950 hours on 14 January 2003, United States and British F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out three armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Safwan and Basra areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1010 hours.

35. At 1005 hours on 15 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 23 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Ukhaydir, Faqtaqanah, Ashbajah and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1320 hours.

36. At 1105 hours on 16 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15 and Tornado aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 32 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Ashbajah, Lasaf, Jalibah, Qal'at Sukkar, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basra, Amarah, Diwaniyah, Ukhaydir and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 1435 hours.

37. At 2010 hours on 16 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 40 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Jalibah, Artawi, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rif'ai, Qal'at Sukkar, Hayy, Samawah, Salman and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 2250 hours.

38. At 1125 hours on 17 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 53 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basra, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Qal'at Sukkar, Rif'ai, Hayy, Kut, Nu'maniyah, Hashimiyah, Afak, Diwaniyah, Karbala', Samawah, Ukhaydir, Razzazah, Rahhaliyah, Najaf, Nukhayb, Rumaythah, Shinafiyah, Lasaf, Salman and Artawi areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan governorate, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in

exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 0530 hours.

39. At 2005 hours on 17 January 2003, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 22 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Qal'at Sukkar, Rif'ai and Samawah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, drove them off at 0530 hours.

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Security Council

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Letter dated 27 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to our previous letters concerning the acts of piracy and provocation being committed by the United States naval forces in the Arabian Gulf, I have the honour to inform you that these occupation forces, with the participation of Australian forces, are continuing to take hostile action against vessels carrying civilian merchandise both in the Arabian Gulf and in Iraqi territorial waters. These naval forces intercept the vessels, assault and question their crews and, in some cases, detain ships and their crews for long periods of time. I present to you hereunder the most recent examples of the acts of piracy and aggression committed by the occupation forces in question:

(a) On 26 December 2002, at 12.15 p.m., two Australian patrol boats committed an act of armed aggression against the tugboat *Taj al-M'arek* (No. 24) belonging to the Iraq Ports Authority when it was located between Buoy No. 1 and Minaa al-Bakr. Individuals boarded the tugboat and searched it from top to bottom, after detaining its crews. They left half an hour later;

(b) On 15 January 2003, at 11 p.m., the United States naval forces committed an act of aggression against the vessel *Jabal Ali* (No. 3) belonging to the Nayef Maritime Services Company (United Arab Emirates) when it was leaving the port of Rashid. The vessel was intercepted and searched from top to bottom, and the captain was then required to turn back in order to discharge the vessel's cargo. The vessel therefore returned to the above port.

The presence of units of the United States and Australian naval forces in the Arabian Gulf and the continued interceptions of civilian ships in the Arabian Gulf and Iraqi territorial waters constitute a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the international instruments relating to the safety of maritime navigation, and are thus assimilable to acts of aggression and State terrorism for which the United States must bear full legal responsibility. Iraq, for its part, reaffirms its right to seek compensation in accordance with the principle of international liability for the damage sustained by it and by its people as a result of the criminal acts being committed against vessels in the Arabian Gulf region by the above-mentioned occupation forces.

We request you to intervene in order to prevent the acts of aggression and terrorism committed by the United States in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and international humanitarian law and to call on the United States to withdraw its naval forces from the Arabian Gulf.

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I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Aldouri**
Permanent Representative

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The situation in the Middle East

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 27 January 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to draw your attention to several acts of Palestinian terrorism to target Israeli civilians in recent days.

On Thursday, 23 January, at approximately 8.15 p.m. (local time), Palestinian terrorists ambushed an Israel Defense Forces patrol on the road between Beit Hagai and Kiryat Arba. Three Israeli soldiers — Cpl. Ronald Berrer, age 20, Cpl. Assaf Bitan, age 19 and Sr.-Sgt. Ya'akov Naim, age 20 — were killed in the attack. The terrorist organization Hamas claimed responsibility.

Meanwhile, Palestinian terrorists have increased their indiscriminate missile attacks on Israeli towns and villages in southern Israel. On Tuesday, 21 January, Palestinian terrorists launched a rocket that landed and exploded in the living room of a private residence, while children slept in the next room. Only by chance, none of the residents of the home were injured. Then on Thursday, 23 January, the southern Israeli town of Sderot came under fire from Kassam rockets. Schoolchildren in the town were herded into underground shelters. One of the rockets landed in the yard of a private home, injuring a woman hanging laundry. Two other rockets landed in a field. The terrorist organization Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack in a statement carried on Hizbullah's Al-Manar satellite television network based in Beirut.

Also last week, Israeli Border Police averted a major terrorist attack when they intercepted a suspicious vehicle trying to infiltrate Israel near Umm al Fahm. The car was carrying 500 kilograms of explosives and three gas canisters connected to a detonator. The four occupants of the vehicle escaped to Palestinian Authority-controlled territory.

Recent events, in particular the increasing and criminal use of rocket attacks on civilian towns, confirm the ongoing failure of the Palestinian leadership to take even minimal steps to calm tensions and to bring an end to terrorism and incitement, as explicitly called for by the Security Council. Efforts by Palestinian terrorist groups to target Israeli civilians go on unimpeded, while the relentless incitement in

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the official Palestinian media and educational institutions continues to swell the ranks of willing volunteers for terrorist attacks, including suicide missions. A poem written by a 12-year-old published on the children's page of the official Palestinian Authority daily *Al-Ayyam* expressed the author's longing to die: "I have responded to my country's call, My honor shall not fall, My *Shahada* [martyrdom] is in my hands, I shall redeem my country with my soul."

Palestinian incitement and glorification of terrorism and suicide bombing has even extended into the realm of children's sporting activities with the recent sponsorship by the Palestinian Authority of a children's football tournament in which teams were named in tribute to suicide bombers. Among those celebrated was Abdel-Basset Odeh, the terrorist responsible for the Passover massacre on 17 March 2002, in which 29 Israelis were killed and more than 60 were wounded.

Complementing the Palestinian Authority's active encouragement of youngsters to respect and emulate the actions of terrorists is its ongoing refusal to bring an end to the activities of known terrorist organizations that operate freely in Palestinian territory. The Palestinian Authority's failure even to attempt to restrain terrorist groups like Hamas was confirmed recently by the group's spiritual leader, Ahmed Yassin, who, speaking from his home in Gaza where he is given safe haven by the Palestinian Authority, asserted that the Palestinian leadership had given its tacit approval to Hamas by not doing anything to stop attacks. Said Yassin: "They turn a blind eye or turn their back."

In such an atmosphere, where children are taught to revere and emulate mass murderers and where known terrorist organizations that reject any return to dialogue and negotiations are operating freely with the approval of the Palestinian leadership, Israel has no choice but to take measures to protect its citizens from the unrelenting threat of terrorist activity. So long as the Palestinian leadership refuses to take even the most basic steps to fulfil its obligations, Israel's countermeasures will remain an indispensable component of its exercise of its right to self-defence. The Palestinian leadership must be held accountable for these daily crimes which violate the most basic principles of international law and endanger both Israeli and Palestinian civilians.

While the murder of innocents is viewed by the Palestinian leadership as a legitimate political tool, and its perpetrators are glorified as heroes and martyrs worthy of emulation, any progress on a negotiated political settlement will be impossible. Israel therefore calls once again on the Palestinian leadership to respect its obligations to end all acts of violence, terrorism and incitement as called for by the Security Council and international law, to prevent its territory from serving as a base for terrorist attacks, and to take active steps to restore an atmosphere conducive to the resumption of negotiations for the benefit of both peoples.

I submit this letter in follow-up to numerous letters detailing the campaign of Palestinian terrorism that began in September 2000.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 160 and 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dan **Gillerman**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2003/111

Security Council

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France: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on Lebanon, in particular resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and 1428 (2002) of 30 July 2002 as well as the statements of its President on the situation in Lebanon, in particular the statement of 18 June 2000 (S/PRST/2000/21),

Recalling further the letter from its President to the Secretary-General of 18 May 2001 (S/2001/500),

Recalling also the Secretary-General's conclusion that, as of 16 June 2000, Israel had withdrawn its forces from Lebanon in accordance with resolution 425 (1978) and met the requirements defined in the Secretary-General's report of 22 May 2000 (S/2000/460), as well as the Secretary-General's conclusion that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) had essentially completed two of the three parts of its mandate, focusing now on the remaining task of restoring international peace and security,

Emphasizing the interim nature of UNIFIL,

Recalling its resolution 1308 (2000) of 17 July 2000,

Recalling also its resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000,

Recalling further the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994,

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon, as stated in the letter from its Permanent Representative to the United Nations of 9 January 2003 to the Secretary-General (S/2003/36),

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on UNIFIL of 14 January 2003 (S/2003/38), and in particular its recommendation to renew the mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months;

2. *Decides* to extend the present mandate until 31 July 2003;

3. *Takes note* of the completion of the reconfiguration of UNIFIL as outlined in paragraph 26 of the Secretary-General's report (S/2003/38) and in accordance with the letter of the President of the Security Council of 18 May 2001 (S/2001/500);

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4. *Reiterates* its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

5. *Commends* the Government of Lebanon for taking steps to ensure the return of its effective authority throughout the south, including the deployment of Lebanese armed forces, and *calls on* it to continue to extend these measures and to do its utmost to ensure a calm environment throughout the south;

6. *Calls on* the parties to ensure UNIFIL is accorded full freedom of movement in the discharge of its mandate throughout its area of operation as outlined in the Secretary-General's report;

7. *Reiterates its call on* the parties to continue to fulfil the commitments they have given to respect fully the withdrawal line identified by the United Nations, as set out in the Secretary-General's report of 16 June 2000 (S/2000/590), to exercise utmost restraint and to cooperate fully with the United Nations and UNIFIL;

8. *Condemns* all acts of violence, *expresses great concern* about the serious breaches and the air, sea and land violations of the withdrawal line, and *urges* the parties to put an end to these violations and to abide scrupulously by their obligation to respect the safety of UNIFIL and other United Nations personnel;

9. *Supports* the continued efforts of UNIFIL to maintain the ceasefire along the withdrawal line through mobile patrols and observation from fixed positions and through close contacts with the parties to correct violations, resolve incidents and prevent their escalation;

10. *Welcomes* the continued contribution of UNIFIL to operational demining, *encourages* further assistance in mine action by the United Nations to the Government of Lebanon in support of both the continued development of its national mine action capacity and emergency demining activities in the south, *commends* donor countries for supporting these efforts through financial and in-kind contributions and encourages further international contributions, *takes note* of the communication to the Government of Lebanon and UNIFIL of maps and information on the location of mines and *stresses* the necessity to provide the Government of Lebanon and UNIFIL with any additional maps and records on the location of mines;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned on the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Council before the end of the present mandate as well as on the activities of UNIFIL and the tasks presently carried out by the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO);

12. *Looks forward* to the early fulfilment of the mandate of UNIFIL;

13. *Stresses* the importance of, and the need to achieve, a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all its relevant resolutions including its resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973.